



London Vaccine Institution,

FOR

INOCULATING AND SUPPLYING MATTER

FREE OF EXPENSE.

PATRONIZED

By the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,

THE

ALDERMEN,

AND

COMMON COUNCIL,

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806,

AND

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family.

Address of the Lond. Vac. Inst.

London:

Printed by Darton, Harvey, and Co. Gracechurch-Street.

1813.



THE WELLCOME INSTITUTION

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LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION,

FOR

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REGULATIONS.

THIS Institution shall consist of PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, MANAGERS, GOVERNORS, TRUSTEES, TREASURER, and SECRETARY.

They will employ a Resident Inoculator, or Inoculators, a Collector, and such other officers and servants as may be necessary.

There shall be a Director to the London Vaccine Institution, who shall be allowed, with the approbation of the Board of Managers, to recommend to the stations of resident inoculators, medical gentlemen, who are competent to attend to the inoculation of the patients, who will be willing to receive his instructions in vaccination, and to follow his directions in selecting and supplying the matter.

There shall be an Assistant Director, or Assistant Directors, to the London Vaccine Institution.

Governors.

Subscribers of one pound per annum, or of five pounds or upwards at one payment, are Governors of this Institution.

No person becoming a Governor after the annual meeting, in April, 1807, shall vote on any question till six months after subscribing.

No Governor, who shall be more than one year in arrear, shall have any power or privilege as a Governor, until such arrear be paid.

Managers.

The affairs and concerns of the Institution shall be directed and administered by a Board of Managers, consisting of forty-eight Governors, whose appointment shall be honorary.

Sixteen of this Board, at least, shall be of the Medical Profession, to whom the consideration of all questions of a medical nature shall be referred.

One third of the Board of Managers shall annually vacate their office; but they may all or any of them be re-elected.

In the first and second years their going out shall be determined by lot; afterwards, by rotation, as they stand on the list.

The Presidents and Vice-presidents are *ex officio*, members of this board.

A President, or a Vice-President, and in their absence, a member of the Board, shall take the chair at the meetings of the Managers; five of whom shall be a quorum, when the business shall commence by reading the minutes of the last meeting.

The Managers shall meet on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, at seven in the evening; or oftener as they may deem necessary.

They shall provide a house in some convenient part of the metropolis, to be called

THE LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

In this house the Inoculators shall reside, and conduct the business of the Institution; where the Managers shall hold their meetings, if they find it convenient.

The Managers shall cause accounts to be kept of all receipts, payments, and transactions of the Institution, and of the business of its officers and servants: which accounts shall be made up, at the end of the year, and audited before the first of March.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

He is, *ex officio*, a member of every meeting and committee in which he acts.

He shall enter the Minutes in a rough Minute-book, (which shall be signed by the Chairman) and cause them to be copied into the Fair-book, against the next meeting.

He shall regularly give notice of all the meetings of the Institution and its committees; such notices to be sent by post, at the expense of the person addressed.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

An account of all monies belonging to the Institution, and all receipts and payments, shall be entered in a book, under the direction of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall pay all such bills and drafts on the Society, as shall be approved of by a Board of Managers, and signed by the Secretary, and at least three of the Managers then present.

He shall make up his accounts to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them before the Managers, in order to their being prepared for the annual inspection of the Auditors.

Collector.

The Collector shall be elected, and appointed by the Managers.

The Collector shall receive all subscriptions and donations belonging to the Institution; which shall be entered in a book kept solely for that purpose, and laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

All monies received by the Collector shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, before the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December.

A book, containing the names of all Governors, arranged alphabetically, with ten columns, to contain ten years' subscriptions, shall be kept by the Collector, which book shall be laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

Resident Inoculators.

The Governors, assembled in a general meeting, shall elect the Resident Inoculators, who shall be of the medical profession, and previously approved of and recommended by the Managers.

They shall inoculate all persons, free of expense, who shall apply to them for that purpose at the house of the Institution, during such hours as the Managers shall appoint, every day, Sundays excepted.

They shall supply the matter of Inoculation, free of expense, to all the Medical Practitioners and Governors, who shall apply for it during such hours.

They shall keep a faithful register of those whom they inoculate, in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the name, residence, and age of the patient, with remarks on the event of the inoculation; and a regular account of the charges of matter supplied, and the names and residence of applicants.

They shall take the charge of the books and writings of the Society, which shall be open to the inspection of the Governors, during the public hours.

Election of Honorary Officers.

Once a year, the Managers shall provide for the use of each of the Governors, a list of those members of the Society who vacate their offices.

Each Governor may strike out any names he pleases, and write any others whom he may wish to be elected.

He shall then fold up the list, and deliver it to the President or Chairman, who shall, immediately, put it into the balloting vessel.

The name of each Governor, who delivers in his list, shall be noted by the Secretary, or other person appointed in his place.

Two Scrutineers shall be appointed, by the majority present; and when the ballot is closed, they shall cast up the number of votes for each person, and report the same in writing to the President or Chairman, who shall declare those who have the majority of votes, to be the persons elected.

General Meetings.

There shall be an annual general meeting of Governors, on the first Thursday in April; at which, and at all special general meetings, seven shall form a quorum, the time of meeting to be fixed by the Managers.

A President, a Vice-president, a member of the Board of Managers, or in their absence, any other Governor of the Institution, shall take the chair.

The minutes of the transactions at every general meeting shall be entered in a rough Minute-book and signed by the Chairman, which shall be the Secretary's authority for transcribing them into a Fair-book. This mode of proceeding shall also be observed by the Board of Managers, and all the committees and sub-committees of the Institution.

The business at the annual meeting shall be commenced by reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, and those of all the extraordinary, or special general meetings, which have occurred, the fair copy of which shall be signed by the Chairman.

The minutes of the Board of Managers, since the last annual meeting, shall then be read for their approbation and confirmation.

The Managers shall lay before the meeting, a statement of the audited accounts of the last year, specifying the receipts and expenditures, the balance in hand, or deficiency; and a report of the state of the Institution, describing its progress, the numbers inoculated, the charges of matter supplied, and the number of applicants, during the last year.

All business brought before a general meeting for the decision of the Governors, except such as relates to the formation or abrogation of the laws of the Institution, shall be determined by a majority present, either by ballot, shew of hands, or a division, which decision shall be final.

No new law, nor abrogation or alteration of any existing law shall be valid, unless confirmed at a subsequent general meeting.

Special Meetings.

Fifteen Governors may call a special general meeting, by giving notice to the Secretary, in writing, signed with their names, and describing fully, the business they intend to bring forward; in which case, the Secretary shall give six days' notice by letter to the Governors.

Five Managers may call a special general meeting of their Board, by giving notice, in writing, to their Secretary, signed with their names, and stating the object of the meeting; in which case, the Secretary shall cause notice to be sent to all the Managers, three days prior to the meeting.

Honorary and Corresponding Members, and appointed Inoculators.

Persons not of the medical profession, residing in the British empire, or in foreign nations, who shall distinguish themselves in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members of the Institution, and have diplomas presented to them.

Medical men in the Metropolis, and other parts of the united kingdom, or residing in foreign parts, who evince their zeal in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members, and be appointed Inoculators to the Institution.

To each person so elected and appointed, (who shall have distinguished himself in the cause of Vaccination) a diploma shall be presented, signed by order of the Board of Managers. Each person so elected, shall be requested to make an annual return of the numbers inoculated by him, to the 31st of December in each year, and any observations on the practice. Such return to be addressed to the Director of the London Vaccine Institution.

Inoculators in the country shall be authorised and requested to put up a board, with the following or a similar inscription, viz. ‘Protection from the Small-Pox, under the sanction of the London Vaccine Institution. Inoculation gratis, by Mr. at o’clock.’

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, February 26th, 1807.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. in the Chair:

The Requisition, calling the Meeting to take into consideration the fitness of referring to their Medical Assistants, the consideration of the subject of Vaccination, in order to the forming of a Report, the result of their united experience and inquiries thereupon, &c. being read:

RESOLVED,

That Dr. Walker and the Medical Gentlemen of the Board of Managers, be requested to draw up a Report on the present state of Vaccination, and present the same, with their opinions thereon, to the Royal College of Physicians, in the name of this Society; and that they be requested to sanction the said Report with their Signatures.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, February 27th, 1807.

At a Meeting of the Medical Assistants and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened by the Board of Managers last night,

JOHN WILSON, Esq. in the Chair:

RESOLVED,

That this Meeting not having had time to consider and discuss the subject presented to them from the Board of Managers, agreeably to its importance, they do think it proper to adjourn the determination upon it till a future Meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday the 4th of March.

Report of the London Vaccine Institution, on the subject of Vaccination, to the Royal College of Physicians.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, March 4th, 1807.

At a Board of Medical Assistants and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened for the purpose of preparing a Report, in reply to the general inquiries of the Royal College of Physicians, appointed by His Majesty to investigate the subject of Vaccination,

THOMAS HARDY, Esq. in the Chair:

It was concluded on, after a deliberate consideration of the facts respecting Vaccination, which had fallen under their notice in their own experience, in what they have had the opportunity of observing in that of others, and in the course of the Inoculations of the Institution,

1st. That the Vaccine Inoculation, when properly conducted, is a practice peculiarly safe in itself, producing a disease which is generally mild in its symptoms, of transient duration, and as perfectly efficacious in protecting from the Small-Pox, as is the Variolous Disease itself in preventing its own future occurrence.

2d. That it is also a practice so simple and evident in its effects, that mistakes can hardly occur in it, except through extreme ignorance or neglect, and that, even on this account, it is much to be preferred to the Small-Pox, which is sometimes strongly resembled by other cutaneous diseases.

RESOLVED,

That the Secretary do forthwith forward the above statements to the Royal College of Physicians, as the Report of the Board of Medical Assistants, and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution; and, that the same be signed by the Chairman, Resident Inoculator, and Secretary.

THOMAS HARDY, *Chairman.*

JOHN WALKER, *Resident Inoculator.*

WILLIAM DANIEL CORDELL, *Secretary.*

*To the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians,
appointed to inquire into the subject of Vaccination.*

REPORT of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON, on VACCINATION.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have, in consequence, been furnished with a mass of evidence, communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of Vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of Vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small-pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject, which must be supported or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their Observations and Opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved, but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small-pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of

alleged failures have been surprisingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there is not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small-pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions, no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small-pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small-pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the small-pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended, by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analagous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small-pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials, quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many

thousands; for it appears from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small-pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small-pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to inquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them either to be misapprehended or misrepresented; or, that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small-pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years' standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small-pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small-pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small-pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion, that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at

least the insusceptibility of the small-pox contagion, does not wear out by time. Another cause, is the charge on vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion, that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small-pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found, that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom, will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small-pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small-pox by the means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small-pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no pre-conceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive, that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope, to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, PRESIDENT.

Royal College of Physicians,
10th April, 1807.

Ja. Hervey, Registrar.

ADDRESS

OF THE

London Vaccine Institution.

THE Report of the Royal College of Physicians to Parliament, by his Majesty's command, on the subject of Vaccination, has greatly tended to remove the mistaken apprehensions of the doubtful, and to establish confidence in the public mind. There is cause of exultation to the world at large, in the triumph of Vaccination—it would shed consolation into the bosom of every family—and it is hoped you will approve the zeal and exertions of this Institution, and favourably receive the Plan now respectfully offered to your notice, and to your Patronage.

The Board of Managers congratulate you on the success which the cause of Vaccination has thus obtained in the country in which it originated, and on its rapid propagation abroad, even to the most distant nations of the earth, where it has been embraced with a grateful ardour, due to its benign importance. They wish it was not their duty to lament the sad effects of the prejudices which have been excited against it, particularly in the Metropolis, where the Small Pox is at present remarkably prevalent and fatal. In the last four weeks, 290 persons have been destroyed by it, within the bills of Mortality. It has been stated by the College of Physicians, that 2000 persons annually die by the Small-Pox in the Metropolis, and that of those who survive, 600 are afflicted with either blindness, deformity, or loathsome diseases, excited by the Small-Pox, rendering them miserable for life, which may give some idea of the deplorable consequences of the malady they are inviting your assistance to eradicate.

The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION is an association of zealous friends of the new practice, who have succeeded in extending the benefits of Vaccination throughout the empire, and to countries abroad, and have obtained the co-operation of medical gentlemen, on a scale never before attempted.

Already there are 1554 GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, residing in various parts of the British Empire, appointed Inoculators to the Institution, who will annually report the numbers they have Vaccinated, with any observations they may make on the practice. The Society will thus possess the singular advantage of being informed of the state of Vaccine Inoculation in general, and the members will be furnished with printed Reports, containing the Inoculations in different parts of the Empire and abroad, with other interesting information.

The Board of Managers cannot but acknowledge how highly they are gratified with the public spirit and liberality, evinced by the co-operation of so great a number of medical practitioners; and as it is probable, that other professional gentlemen may incline to become Inoculators to the Institution, the Managers will be happy to receive such communications, which are requested to be addressed to Dr. Walker, Bond Court, Wallbrook, who will present them to the Board of Medical Assistants, for their approbation.

It must be evident, that the result of the aggregated efforts of so large a number of Inoculators, must far surpass what has ever been effected by any other Institution. The returns of the numbers vaccinated by medical gentlemen in the country, already received by the Society, amount to 52,165 PERSONS. The number vaccinated by Dr. Walker, Inoculator to the Institution, within the last 12 months, is 2005 Persons. The Inoculations at the other stations in the Metropolis are very considerable, and will be published in the annual Report.

In the same period, 25,418 charges of Vaccine Ichor have been supplied by the Resident Inoculator, to 4597 applicants, residing in various parts of the Empire and foreign places. The great and unfailing supply of the Vaccine Fluid, daily afforded by the Institution, is of incalculable utility, as without such a resource, Vaccination itself, in many places, must be at a stand.

It is hoped, that the consideration of so great a public benefit being afforded, will strongly induce the friends of humanity to aid this Society by their pecuniary contributions, on which it solely relies for support, and that the Institution will soon have enrolled among its members, benevolent characters in every quarter. The strictest economy is observed, but a considerable expense must unavoidably attend the administration of an establishment on so extensive a scale.

The Board of Managers cannot omit noticing the important acquisition they consider the Institution has obtained, by the appointment of Dr. Walker as Resident Inoculator, whose zeal and well-earned celebrity in the practice of Vaccine Inoculation are so generally known. Not only was he one of its earliest promoters, while diffusing its protecting benefits in Egypt and on the shores of the Mediterranean, but in his native country his practice has been most extensive, having inoculated, with unprecedented success, 12,636 persons, and supplied 72,769 charges of matter to 16,909 applicants. The numerous testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen, in all parts of the empire, of the efficacy of the virus he has supplied, are at once a source of gratification, and a strong proof of his knowledge and experience.

If it has justly been considered by the Legislature, an object worthy of the national munificence, to reward the Physician who first introduced the valuable discovery of Vaccination, to the public attention; it is still more important that the *benefits* of the discovery should be carried into *full*

effect. The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION, from the extensive system it has adopted, is calculated to accomplish this great end. The Managers are animated with the expectation, that the persevering exertions of this Society, aided by the wonted liberality of the public, will greatly contribute, at no distant period, to the annihilation of one of the greatest evils incident to the condition of man:—and that the Small-Pox, the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, will be remembered only by name.

WITH AN OBJECT OF SUCH MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE, WHETHER CONSIDERED AS AFFECTING DOMESTIC COMFORT, OR NATIONAL INTEREST AND POLICY, IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE MANAGERS CAN APPEAL TO PUBLIC BENEFICENCE IN VAIN? WITH A CONFIDENCE IN THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE BRITISH CHARACTER, THEY, AT PRESENT, RELINQUISH THE INTENTION OF APPLYING TO PARLIAMENT FOR ITS SUPPORT, CONSCIOUS, AT THE SAME TIME, THAT FOR SUCH SUPPORT, NO INSTITUTION CAN HAVE A STRONGER CLAIM.

By Order of the Board of Managers,

HUGH BEAMS, *Secretary.*

LONDON

Vaccine Institution,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

OF THE

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

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N.B. The Names marked with an Asterisk are of the Medical Profession, and form the Committee of Medical Assistants.

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London Vaccine Institution.

DOCTOR WALKER, Bond Court, Walbrook, Director.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, *Esq.* College of Physicians,
Assistant Director.

Mr. PURSER and Mr. WALKER, Resident Inoculators.

Inoculations, daily, Free of Expense.

At No. 4, Salisbury-Court, Fleet-Street, at 11 o'Clock.

At No. 6, Bond-Court, Wallbrook, at 2 o'Clock.

Inoculations on Mondays.

At the Vestry, St. John's Church, Horselydown, at 2 o'Clock.

At Lancaster's Royal Free School, Borough-Road, between
the Obelisk and King's Bench, at 3 o'Clock.

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* * * Attendance at nine o'Clock in the Morning, daily.

A great Destroyer of the Human Race has contrived to eke out his last *Exposé miserable*, by exhibition of the happy effects of Vaccination throughout France. There, say their medical writers, (Fournier sur l'Inoculation,) "the happy, the inappreciable discovery of the vaccine, has excited a sacred enthusiasm in every sensible heart."

The Managers earnestly solicit the humane to recommend to their careless neighbours, to take their children to any of the foregoing stations of the Institution, where they will receive Vaccination free of Expense. Thus may any benevolent individual have an opportunity of contributing, even by his advice, towards the extermination of a disease, which, if it is to be lamented, yet continues in this country to torment, to disfigure, and to destroy.

During the last year, 1287 patients have fallen victims to the Small Pox, within the Bills of Mortality, which do not include the extensive parishes of Marie la Bonne and St. Pancras. And the Bills of Mortality can never record the irreparable injuries which many of the survivors have had entailed on them by the severity of the disease.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS,
of the LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION,
holden at the *City of London Tavern*, Bishopsgate-
Street, on *Thursday*, the 1st of April, 1813,

PHILIP BROWNE, Esq.

IN THE CHAIR.

The Minutes of the Board of Managers were read and confirmed.

The following Report was read, approved of, and ordered to be printed under the Direction of the Managers.

REPORT.

THE Managers, on the arrival of this, the seventh Annual General Meeting of the Institution, beg leave to present to the Governors, such summary of its proceedings, as may enable them to ascertain the amount from year to year of their contributions, and of the necessary expenditures of the society, as well as to appreciate, in some measure, the extent of the services rendered to the publick, in the pious cause of alleviating human sufferings.

While it seemed reasonable to expect, and many rejoiced in the hope, that the practice of Vaccination would have early effected an extinction of the small pox in our insulated country, it is not difficult to show, that here, more than in any other part of the world, it has need of popular support. Under arbitrary governments abroad, the regulations of both church and state do often direct the domestic affairs of the subject, in a way that the English people would not willingly submit to, that their legislators would not think of subjecting them to. By the authority of both church and state, the children are required to be Vaccinated, and the parents submit without demur. It is only by persuasion and conviction of the judgment, that a British publick is to be prevailed on to adopt the life-preserving practice of Vaccination; and, it is to be lamented that, in this country, the benefit has not

been so generally received, as in other parts of the world. It happens, also, that the most extensive propagation of contagious disease does take place in this country, from its present state of society, whenever the infection is introduced. From the high state of civilization, and the vast extension of manufactures and commerce, there is a perpetual circulation of commodities, a continual interchange of travellers throughout the empire. London is as the heart of the system. A contagious disease in the metropolis, soon finds its way into the provinces; from the country, it reaches town with an equal rapidity.

There are yet prejudices entertained in some parts of the kingdom, against the practice of Vaccination; and, in the metropolis, more, perhaps, than in any other part of the empire, an ignorant or uninformed multitude, misled by misrepresentation, see their offspring fall around them, miserable victims to the small-pox.

The Board of Managers solicitously hope, that from these afflictive considerations, the Governors of the Institution will not cease to support by their subscriptions, by their influence, and by the weight of their example, an Establishment, which is daily instrumental in mitigating human sufferings, and preventing untimely deaths in the capital; and which, by an unfailing supply of the matter of inoculation, does daily diffuse the same benefits to different parts of the empire, to the army and navy, and to foreign countries.

They trust, that the retrospect of the whole concerns of their great Philanthropic Association, will animate all its Members to still greater exertions in its support, more particularly by their recommendation of it to the benevolent and patriotic characters of their acquaintance.

In this way they very respectfully solicit the Governors to point out to their collector, such names as they would advise the Managers to address on behalf of the Institution, with or without the mention of their individual recommendation.

The following table exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the Institution, as well as the services it has rendered from the commencement.

In the Years.	Governors.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Inoculated by Dr. Walker.	Inoculated at Town Stations.	Inoculated in the Country.	Applicants supplied with Charges of Matter.	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
1806	103	343	7	0	62	17	11	684			332	1357
1807	291	170	19	0	303	10	2	1795	863	81676	5632	28160
1808	334	972	11	4	648	5	9	1539	1058	20332	2126	10630
1809	331	287	0	10	336	7	0	2087	1105	54665	3973	19865
1810	297	194	2	5	283	10	4	2490	1046	20801	6539	31992
1811	286	271	5	10	381	18	4	230	1075	36733	5256	25923
1812	282	275	2	1	288	13	2	3606	3433	48977	3420	17100
Total		2514	8	6	2305	2	8	14504	8580	263184	27278	135027

From the table it will be seen that the immense services of the Society during seven years, have been effected at a less expense than £2,500.

The celebrity the Institution has now obtained, the essential services it now renders to humanity, may be effectively supported for a sum not exceeding £500 per annum; and the Managers cannot but look with confidence for effective support from a nation, whose generosity is at this moment felt by the injured inhabitants of various countries, (Portuguese, Spaniards, Russians, &c.) emerging from their aggravated state of sufferings from the desolation of war.

A Subscription of One Pound or upwards annually, constitutes a Governor of the Institution; and of Five Pounds or upwards, a Governor for Life.

From the preceding table it will appear,
that the total of the receipts, amounts to £2514 8 6
Of the Disbursements, to 2305 2 8

That the Institution now possesses £ 209 5 10

Signed, by Order and on Behalf of the Managers,

HUGH BEAMS, *Secretary.*

Bond Court, Wallbrook,
March 30, 1813.

Doctor Walker, whose very important services in the Institution, the Managers are yet enabled to continue, having prepared a history of the Small-pox and its Inoculation, with an essay on Vaccination, has consented to supply to this, the Society's pamphlet, extensive extracts from his interesting manuscript. These may probably be continued from year to year. The present are, principally, on the horrors of that contagious disease, which it is the humane object of this association to endeavour to extinguish.

On the Origin of the Small-Pox, and the extensive Spread of its Desolations.

During a period of more than a thousand years, the successive generations of the inhabitants of our planet have been, occasionally, alarmed and distressed, or filled with dismay, by visitations of the small-pox. Their numbers have been continually diminished by this disease, wherever it has made its way. It has desolated hamlets and crowded cities, populous districts and remote cantons, the cultivated regions of civilized nations, and the extended tracts of savage hordes or wandering tribes. When the dire malady has not taken away the life of the poor sufferer, his anguish during its continuance has often been excessive; and, on passing away, it has sometimes left him in darkness, or so injured his constitution, as to render him, for life, an object of compassion with the humane.

We have not any account, in the writings of the ancient Greeks, or in those of the still far more remote Hebrews, of this pestilential disorder, which has now spread its desolating ravages through every quarter of the world.

While "diseases, like empires, have from time to time their revolutions; old ones dying away, and ceasing to be heard of; and new ones arising in their place, still more formidable and dangerous, as being less understood:" the attempts to account for these changes have produced various conjectures. The dreadful Variola has had its rise, and its extensive and desolat-

ing spread; but now seems, happily, verging on its extinction. Beginning, according to the Arabian authors, in their country, before the time of the commencement of their Hegira, in the latter part of the sixth century of the Christian era, and first appearing in Egypt, during the caliphate of Omar, in the armies of Amrou the Fanatic, who destroyed the library of Alexandria, its origin has been referred to the camel; and after what has been developed in our country, respecting the casual infection of milkers, from the cow, the idea may seem plausible. I have often seen the Arabs, lying down at night, to take their sleep, by the sides of their camels; but, is there any other animal which has been longer under domestication than this creature, ‘patient of fatigue?’ and, if from such source, might we not expect some account of the dreadful disease among the patriarchs; some regulations respecting it in the Mosaic institutes; some notice of it by the earliest medical writers of the Greeks? The vulgar notion, that Satan inflicted the small-pox on Job, when he smote him with sore boils, from the sole of his foot to his crown, must be quite an absurdity. We do not find that any of his friends, who came to see him, were infected.

Is it possible that the idea which has been entertained, that the small-pox is no other than degenerated cow-pox, may, at last, be found to be a correct opinion?

Among the herds of Ireland, Holstein, Mecklenburgh, Saxe Meinungen, Jutland, Hanover, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Italy, and North and South America, as well as of England, the cow-pox has been found to exist; and, in examining the buffaloes and cows in the dairies of Grand Cairo, I saw, on one of the latter animals, in the dark-coloured scabs on its udder, the appearance of the disease passing away.

From the earliest pastoral ages, and in various parts of the world, milkers may, in thousands of instances, have received the cow-pox; the indisposition, produced by it, being soon forgotten, when it was *once* passed. The world at large would, probably, have been ignorant of the existence of such an affection in the human subject, had it not been discovered by the country people that it protected the constitution from the small-pox.

This is the discovery which, in its propagation, wafts consolation throughout the world.

During the last ten years it has fallen to my lot, and it still continues to be my daily business, to supply the matter of inoculation, throughout the empire, and to distant countries. The tens of thousands of charges which I have supplied, have, almost universally, produced the genuine effect, or have not produced any effect at all. The genuine matter is not liable, under ordinary circumstances, to undergo such deterioration, as to produce a spurious disease; but it happens, sometimes, that on a diseased subject, to whom genuine and active matter is applied, a spurious effect is produced, with an apparently temporary insusceptibility even of the small-pox, and the matter obtained, from such a person, may produce inflammation, and extensive eruptions, as I have seen: but, never, the cow-pox; nor any thing that can be mistaken for it, by an experienced eye*. If it be possible that a contagious, as well as eruptive disease, can by such modification of the matter, in the human body, be produced; then, on some milker, in antiquity, the small-pox may have thus been produced, even directly from the cow. Nothing of the kind has yet occurred in the practice of vaccination. If

* One excellence attending vaccination, is the distinctness of its characteristic or peculiar appearances through all its stages; while different kinds of eruptions have often been mistaken for the small-pox; and the milder forms of these have sometimes been considered as other eruptions.

In vaccination, a redness at the place of puncture, or insition, takes place in a day or two; a little pimple then arises, which may be felt with the finger or be distinctly seen; this gradually increases till the tenth day, when it appears about the size of a pea, considerably depressed on its summit, elevated at its circumference, with an areola or circumscribed inflammation, about the size of half-a-crown, surrounding the pock. If at this time the circulation be quickened by heat or exercise, or if by grasping the arm the skin at the inflamed part be put upon the stretch, there is an appearance of throbbing in the areola or inflamed part, arising from the pulsations of the neighbouring arteries. After this, the centre dries and hardens, taking on the appearance of a dark-brown crust or scab, which insensibly is extended throughout its substance; and in about three weeks from the time of the inoculation, the crust or scab falls off, in shape and colour resembling a tamarind stone.

If, from any kind of accident, the pock be broken, or if the matter have been taken from it in such quantity as to destroy its ordinary appearance, the inflammation and induration always accompanying or constituting the areola, yields the certain proof of the subject being perfectly protected. At this period a symptomatic fever, however transient, is always felt by the patient.

such even should ever arrive, our remedy is at hand. We turn to the cow, or to the patient on whom the cow-pox appears, and obtain certain protection from the pestilential contagion.

In whatever way the small-pox were first produced, it appears that the first notice we have of them, in history, is given by Arabian writers. In an old Arabic manuscript, preserved in the public library at Leyden, it is stated, "In this year (that of the birth of Mahomet) the small-pox and measles made their appearance in Arabia."

In the account of the siege of Mecca, in the sixth century, as given by El Hameesy, an Arabian author, and related by the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce, it is said, that Abreha, who commanded the expedition against Mecca, "had now refreshed his army, when there appeared, coming from the sea, a flock of birds called Ababil, having faces like lions, and each of them in his claws holding a small stone like a pea, which they let fall on Abreha's army, so that they were all destroyed." At this time the small-pox and measles first broke out in Arabia, and almost totally destroyed the army of Abreha*. On this relation it is ingeniously observed by the late Dr. Woodville, in his history of the small-pox, that "it is evidently consistent with the genius and machinery of fable, to suppose the Ababil symbolical of a pestiferous contagion, and the stones like peas carried in their claws, emblematic of variolous pustules, by which the whole story becomes connected and intelligible."

The following extracts from different authors, may give some idea of the destruction and desolation heretofore occasioned by the small-pox, in every quarter of the world.

"There is no disease," says Dr. Thornton, "that the medical writer has to describe, which presents a more melancholy

* That deleterious disease, so often the reward, or rod, of illicit sexual intercourse, which without the application of a certain specific remedy, certainly destroys its miserable victims (and thus, if at any time it have been produced, by debauch, among savage nations, must have extinguished itself by the certain death of the infected,) is traced to the siege of Naples, by the armies of France, in the 15th century.

scene, than the *natural small-pox*, as it very frequently occurs. When the physician is first called to the bed-side of the patient, he is enabled at once to form a probable conjecture as to the approaching disorder.

1. From the frequent sighings and sobbings of the person labouring under an anxiety he is unable to express. 2. By pains felt in the region of the stomach, with an inclination, but generally an inability, to vomit. 3. By the racking and frequent shooting pains along the back and loins. 4. A general lassitude and aching of every limb. 5. A most unpleasant sensation of cold, not relieved by any external warmth. 6. A continued drowsiness, and disinclination to take food. Then succeed, 7. Heat. 8. Thirst. 9. An inflamed eye. 10. Restlessness, or a constant inquietude. 11. The pulse is quick and hard. 12. Convulsions now come on in children, and 13. Violent sweating in adults.

Such are the symptoms which usher in this dreadful foe to the human race, which now manifests itself,

14. By many speck-like spots, resembling flea-bites, which appear first on the face and upper parts of the body, and afterwards invade the whole trunk, look angry, create pain, and gradually elevate themselves above the skin, taking on the appearance of pimples. 15. By the fifth or sixth day, these are converted into pustules, containing a transparent fluid, and each has an accompanying inflammation around. 16. The throat becomes inflamed, and is painful. 17. The breath is hot and foetid. 18. Swallowing is difficult, 19. The voice hoarse. 20. In adults, there comes on a salivation, and 21. in infants, a diarrhœa.

In the seventh day, 22. The eyelids swell and are glued together, and the patient has both the sensation and apprehension of the loss of sight.

On the eighth day, 23. The aqueous fluid of the pustules is changed into thick pus. 24. And the effluvium, now issuing from the patient, is highly noisome and infectious. 25. Or, instead of a yellow pus or matter, only ichor is produced, which erodes deep, and ends in mortification of the parts. 26. Often purple spots appear in the spaces surrounding the eruption,

which forebodes the approaching catastrophe. 27. Often profuse hemorrhages of thin corrupt blood pass off by the several outlets of the body. 28. The human face divine, bereft of every feature, then exhibits the most distressing sight, being one mass of corruption; and, at this time, should sleep kindly come in to appease his miseries, it is disturbed and short, and he frequently wakes with a start, as if roused by some dreadful apprehension; but more generally the sleepless nights are passed in tearing off this mask of humours, which, from a dark brown, changes to a black, and each morning presents a horrid scene of gore, mingled with corruption.

To behold the poor tortured victim muffled, resisting, and finally overcoming every artifice to prevent him tearing his flesh to pieces, is the most melancholy sight which the fond mother can witness. By-standers no longer recognize the temper or features of the lovely infant. Happy if he escape without actual loss of vision, and the dimples of the cherub cheek are not furrowed into deep seams and unsightly pits. Parents at such a moment would willingly compromise every external grace for the possession of life. But fate yet hangs suspended on a thread. The swelling of the face abates. 29. The limbs in their turn become tumefied. 30. The fever, which had remitted somewhat of its first violence, recurs, from the matter absorbed, and the poor tortured victim undergoing a second conflict more dreadful than the first, with weakened powers of resistance. 31. Most commonly from between the fourteenth to the seventeenth day, (one out of three or four usually dying of the natural small-pox) finds a release from his miseries by the arrow of Death, now esteemed as a kind deliverer, instead of the horror of the human conception. 32. Or if nature should come off victorious, how scarred! how each bone protrudes through the skin! how the limbs totter! how fretful the temper! how emaciated the countenance! how sunk the eye! how livid the flesh!

Perhaps even then the destroyer has still accomplished his work, and the patient, too early congratulated, sinks under 1. A lingering consumption, 2. Or he is eaten away by slow corroding ulcers, commonly called the king's evil or scrophula."

From the London Bills of Mortality, it appears, that the small-pox have, upon an average, annually destroyed more than 2020 persons during seventy-five years, ending at 1777; the total amount being 151,570; and during twenty-four years, ending in 1800, there were 43,660, cut off by it in the metropolis; making 195,230 victims in ninety-nine years.

But the destruction made by this pestilential disease, has, probably, been still much greater than is here stated, since those bills do not include the deaths in the two populous parishes of Pancras and Marie-la-bone, in which the foundling and small-pox hospitals are situated.

About the year 1757, the small-pox broke out in Burford, Oxfordshire, occasioned, as was generally supposed, by some infected clothes being sent there from London. It raged with all the fury of a plague, from a short time after Michaelmas, till near Midsummer following, during which time it was computed to have carried off upwards of 900 of the inhabitants. In consequence of the disease, the market was suspended, the country people not venturing to attend it. The provisions were left at some distance from the town, with the prices affixed, when the towns-people fetched them, leaving the money in their place, which was suffered to remain some time exposed to the air, to prevent the extension of the disease. It carried off, in many instances, whole families; so that, on a moderate calculation, considerably more than one half of the population of the town was swept away.

At Edinburgh, according to Dr. Monro, *one tenth* of the whole population was cut off by the small-pox.

In France, it has been calculated that the proportion of deaths by the small-pox, was *one fifteenth* of the whole mortality. According to Dr. Colon, from 60,000 to 72,000 fell annually by the disease. In 1799, 15,000 were cut off by it in Paris alone; and, in one particular year, Dr. Moreau says, that no less than 20,000 died of it.

By a report of the Central Committee at Paris, made November 21, 1802, it appears, that in the four preceding months, out of 5,463 who died, 1,417, or upwards of *one fourth*, died by small-pox; and that in those parts of the city where it princi-

pally raged, no fewer than 923 deaths out of 2681, or above *one third*, were occasioned by it.

In the year 1749, 6000 out of 32,000 inhabitants of Montpellier, died of the small-pox.

In Rome, 6000 perished by the small-pox in six months; in Naples, 16,000 died in the year 1768; and in Palermo, 8000 in 1799.

In Geneva, according to Dr. Odier, from the year 1661 to 1772, 76,000 died, of whom 3972, or about *one in twenty*, fell victims to the small-pox.

At the Hague, from 1755 to 1769, the deaths by small-pox amounted to more than *one in thirteen*.

Dr. Faust of Buckeburg, in a printed circular letter to the plenipotentiaries at the congress at Rastadt in 1799, proposing a scheme for the extirpation of the small-pox, confidently asserts, that in Germany alone, this disease destroys 70,000 persons annually, or nearly 200 per diem.

From Dr. Timoni's account, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, in 1714, it appears, that at Constantinople, before the adoption of inoculation, even one half of those infected with small-pox, have fallen victims to it.

Dr. Macdonald of Hamburg, calculates, that the small-pox proves fatal to 40,000,000 every century; Dr. Sacco of Milan, to 60,000,000; and Dr. Lettsom of London, to 21,000,000 in Europe alone, which should make his computation amount to not less than 100,000,000: the other quarters of the globe being so much more extensive than that of Europe, and the people so ignorant of the medical art.

The small-pox is said to have been so malignant in Russia, as to have destroyed annually, 2,000,000 of the subjects of that vast empire, its ravages among the remote villages being little inferior to those of the plague. The number is stated by Dr. Woodville, on the authority of Baron Dimsdale, who, he observes afterwards, admitted that it might be too large. Guthrie thinks it not improbable, that the population of those regions, the *Officina Gentium*, which formerly enabled them to pour such immense numbers over Europe, (as also over the southern

parts of Asia, under Gengischan and Tamerlane,) has been greatly lessened by this disorder.

According to Dr. Rehman, physician to the embassy from the court of St. Petersburg to China, in no country has the small-pox made more horrible ravages, than among the wandering inhabitants of Siberia, the Bucattese, the Tongusians, the Ostiacks, &c. In 1767 the small-pox was introduced by a sick soldier into Kamtschatka, whereby 20,000 persons were cut off, to the utter depopulation of extensive tracts of that country. It is now a fact well known, that the Kamtschadale nation has been almost entirely destroyed by this disease, the number of individuals remaining at present not exceeding 600.

Le Père D'Entrecolles says, the Tartars consider the small-pox as a species of the plague; whence, as soon as it is discovered that any one is taken ill of it, every person abandons him, and he finds no other resource than in the goodness of his constitution.

Captain Turner, in the account of his embassy to the court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet, draws a melancholy picture of the ravages of the small-pox and its dreadful consequences. Its fatality is so well known, and so seriously apprehended, that, whenever it appears, those who are not attacked, immediately abandon their habitations, and leave the miserable victims to perish. He says, he has seen many villages thus deserted; and that the capital once remained three years without inhabitants, who did not return till it was supposed to be purged from this pestilence.

In China, where the population is immense, the number who annually die of the small-pox, the most loathsome, next to the leprosy, of all diseases, is incalculable.

In India, the mortality occasioned by the natural small-pox has been immense: it has been said, that no less than one out of three have died of it. The terror and anxiety felt during the season in which it prevailed, were inexpressible; and even the inoculation of it was usually fatal to one in sixty or seventy, of the children born there of European parents.

Percival, in his history of the Isle of Ceylon, says, the small-pox is a disease which particularly excites apprehensions among

the natives; for they look upon it as the immediate instrument of God's vengeance, and therefore do not venture to use any charms against it, as they are accustomed to do in other disorders. If any one dies of it, he is looked upon as accursed, and his body is even denied the rites of burial; it is carried out to some unfrequented place, and there left, with branches of trees scattered over it.

Mr. Christie, the chief of the medical staff at Ceylon, in a letter to Sir Walter Farquhar, dated Columbo, Nov. 19, 1802, says, that in addition to the ravages actually committed by the disease itself, in the population of the country, whole villages were often destroyed in consequence of its appearance only, as it was by no means uncommon, in the more remote parts of the country, for the whole inhabitants of a village to desert their homes, on the first appearance of the small-pox, flee into the jungle, and leave to their fate their unfortunate relations and friends, who chanced to be infected; and these, if they escaped the dire attacks of this dreadful distemper, too often fell victims to want, or to their no less relentless enemies, the savage wild beasts, which abound in the unfrequented parts of this island.

In September, 1800, I was witness to a most distressing scene of this kind, in the neighbourhood of Ballicaloa, on the eastern side of the island. The small-pox had broke out in the village of Enore, about the middle of July; and so great was the panick occasioned amongst the inhabitants, that all those in health immediately deserted their habitations, and left the helpless sick without any assistance whatever.

When I visited the village on the fourth of September, the infection had ceased, and the inhabitants were beginning to return to their usual residence, once a flourishing village, but which they now found desolate and waste, in consequence of their precipitate desertion.

Out of thirteen infected persons, six had died, and seven remained in a miserable, emaciated state. These survivors gave me the following melancholy recital, which was too certainly verified by the appearance of the village.

On the departure of the inhabitants in health, the elephants,

spotted tigers, and wild boars, immediately came down from the jungle, pulled down the fences, rooted up and destroyed the young trees, ate the stores of rice and other provisions, and what is still more horrible, carried off the sick, or at least consumed the bodies of the sick ; for it is certain, that in one house, where three sick persons had been left, not the least vestige of their remains could be found, on the return of the inhabitants to the village."

"When that shocking and fatal malady, the small-pox, first made its appearance among the natives of Botany Bay, it was truly shocking," says Governor Hunter, "to go round the coves of the rocks, where nothing was now to be seen but men, women, and children, lying dead. As we had never seen any of these people, who had been in the smallest degree marked with the small-pox, we had reason to suppose they had never before been affected by it, and consequently are strangers to any method of treating it ; and if we consider the different attitudes the dead bodies have been found in, we may easily believe, that when the malady assumes the appearance of this disorder, they are immediately deserted by all their friends, and left to perish for want of sustenance."

So lately as the year 1793, the small-pox was conveyed to the Isle of France, by a Dutch ship, and 5400 persons perished with it there in six weeks.

When the small-pox first broke out in Otaheite, and the destruction was so great as to threaten the depopulation of the island, the infected places were put under a kind of quarantine. A sort of order of priests stick wands in the ground, round any part which they choose to forbid the people to enter. It is then said to be under the Taboo, and carefully shunned by the simple natives.

In the year 1718, the tribe of Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, were almost extirpated, by means of some clothes sent ashore to them, to be washed, from a Dutch East India ship, where a few boys had had the small-pox on the passage. When the ignorant natives found that the disease spread among them by contagion, they drew lines round the infected districts,

and shot any of the enclosed persons who attempted to break through them.

Cassem Aga, the ambassador from Tripoli, declared that about thirty in a hundred died there from the small-pox, by infection; but that inoculation is so old a practice, that no one remembers its first rise; that it is generally resorted to in the towns from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, and practised also by the wild Arabs; and extended as far southward, on the African continent, as the river Senegal.

To the desolation first made there by the small-pox, even much of the success of the irresistibly impetuous followers of Mahomet has been attributed.

“The army and most of their attendants, except their children, having previously had the small-pox, would introduce it into every fresh province they invaded, where it would attack nineteen in every twenty of the inhabitants, and probably prove fatal to one fourth of the whole people: when the contagion is first introduced among barbarians, its mortality usually rises to this proportion. Let us picture to ourselves the wretched distress that must inevitably result from such complicated calamities. In circumstances so embarrassing, few nations could resist a foreign invasion. It hence appears, that a principal cause of the revolution of nations is buried in the darkest oblivion.”

Among the ignorant natives on the western coast of Africa, the small-pox has often made considerable ravages. It sometimes raged in the vessels conveying the wretched natives across the Atlantic into bondage, and thus even reached the colonies to which the poor sufferers were transported.

The small-pox was carried from Africa, in 1738, into South Carolina, where it proved exceedingly fatal, as it did soon afterwards in Philadelphia, till the mortality, in both places, was arrested by inoculation.

By means of a present of an old infected blanket, to an American Indian, nearly a whole tribe of them was swept away by the small-pox.

The small-pox was first introduced into the frozen regions of Greenland in 1733; when the mortality of this disease was so great, that it almost depopulated the whole country.

Some years ago, it made its appearance amongst a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, on the coast of Labrador, and raged with unprecedented violence. Many of the natives fled, to avoid the contagion, and did not venture to return till three years had elapsed, when their country had become a desert, in which they found the skeletons of five hundred persons who had fallen victims to the disease.

The small-pox was first introduced into New Spain in 1520, by a negro slave who attended Narvarex in his expedition against Cortes. Torribio affirms, that one half of the people in the provinces visited with this distemper died. The small-pox was not brought into Peru for several years after the invasion by the Spaniards; but there, too, that distemper proved very fatal to the natives.

About fifty years after the discovery of Peru, the small-pox was carried over from Europe to America, by way of Carthagena, when it overran the continent of the new world, and destroyed upwards of 100,000 Indians, in the single province of Quita. This account was found by La Condamine, in an ancient manuscript preserved in the cathedral of that city. This author also observes, that in the Portuguese settlements bordering upon the river Amazons, the small-pox is fatal to all the natives, *i. e.* the original Americans.

By the introduction of inoculation by the missionaries, the mortality was arrested.

Among the Indians of North America, in later times, the destruction from the small-pox seems scarcely to have been diminished, as appears from the travels of Mackenzie.

One of the greatest calamities that could have befallen the natives, introduced, it was supposed, by the visit of a war party from the Missisoiac, was the small-pox, which spread its desolating power as the fire consumes the dry grass of the field. It destroyed, with its pestilential breath, whole families and tribes; and the horrid scene presented, to those who had the melancholy and afflicting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead, the dying, and such as, to avoid the horrid fate of their friends around them, prepared to disappoint this plague, or pest, of its prey, by terminating their own existence. To aggravate, if

possible, the doleful picture, the putrid carcases were dragged forth from the huts by the wolves, with a furious voracity ; or mangled within them by the dogs, whose hunger was satisfied with the disfigured remains of their masters. Since that time, the contagion has spread among other distant tribes, and continued to produce most desolating effects. The population of the extensive wilds of North America seems thus to have been threatened with more destructive attacks than it has yet felt by the deadly present of spirituous liquors from the Whites, which has already made greater havoc among the Indians, than fire-arms or the sword.

The tracing of the origin of that disease which has desolated, from age to age, so many different regions in every quarter of the world, to the siege of Mecca, in the preceding extracts, (page 13,) does not convey to us any idea on the nature of its source. The visitation of small-pox and measles on the besieging army of the African Christians, when threatening to destroy the Caaba or temple of the Heathen Koreish, and their consequent discomfiture, has been ascribed by these to a miracle, or special interference of the gods. Maracci, an Italian ecclesiastic, editor of the Koran published at Padua in 1798, with a jealous zeal for the honour of Christianity, boldly ascribes it to an impious stratagem of the devil. He also extorts from the Mahometans the confession, that God would not have defended, against the Christians, the idols of the Caaba.

Respecting the origin of any disease, existing, in different quarters and different ages of the world, whence its diffusion may have been more or less rapid and general, from circumstances apparently incidental or fortuitous, it seems probable that it may, in many instances, have arisen *de novo*, or independently of contagion from the disease already established*. When it is considered how little communication distant nations had with

* To attempt to examine the cause of the insusceptibility in man of the renewal, or of a second attack or of reiterated attacks, of certain diseases, as of the small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, &c. would be a vain attempt. We cannot comprehend the secret and silent laws of animal physiology, by which these "ills which flesh is heir to," is regulated. Perhaps, as in the recovery from every description of disease, there may be said to have

each other, after the fall of the Roman empire, and previously to those romantic expeditions, the Crusades, and the later adventurous discoveries of America, and of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it is perhaps reasonable to suppose, that the small-pox may have originated in different parts, may have committed local devastations, and occasionally, in the same places, have become extinct.

From the writings of Marius, an old French historian, who was first bishop of Aventicum, and afterwards of Lausanne, dying in 598, it appears that a very desolating disease prevailed in Italy and France in 571, derived, it was supposed, from the herds of those countries among which it had raged the preceding year, under the name of variola. Muller, in his history of Switzerland, quotes a passage from Paul Wanfrid, agreeing with the above; and another from Athanasius, who speaks of the crackling of the pustules in such way, that nobody could distinguish their own dead; which, according to Muller, agrees with the small-pox, and which, at first, was more terrible and fatal in its consequences, than other diseases, because they were ignorant of the method of cure at this epocha.

been produced in the system an insusceptibility of a second attack, at the time, there may not be effected, in any case of recovery whatever, a permanently perfect or utter insusceptibility. The plague, and some other exanthematous affections heretofore considered as diseases only once occurring in the course of life—even the small-pox, themselves, have been sometimes found to renew their attacks upon the human subject. Indeed, it would evidently imply a deficiency in our formation, or in the laws of our animal economy, were it found that the constitution were ameliorated by disease; were it found that the system did not always gradually tend to return to all its original delicate, however incomprehensible, susceptibilities. The reason why the small-pox so seldom occurs a second time, must be, that human life is not sufficiently long for the recovery of our original condition. The vaccine inoculation, as it has been received, for ages, by casual affection from the milking of cows, has been found as effectual in producing protection from the small-pox, as this dangerous and malignant disease is against its own future occurrence.

The Corporation of the City of London, a Donation of
One Hundred Pounds.

LIST OF LIFE GOVERNORS.

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Anderson, Sir John Wm. Bart. and Alderman, Adelphi
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Bath, Marquis of, Grosvenor-sq.
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E

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F

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Grant, Charles, M. P.
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Liverpool
Ryder, Hon. H. Lincoln's Inn
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Scholey, George, Right Hon.
the Lord Mayor,
Seaforth, Lord
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America-square
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Stamford, Earl of, Charles-street
Swan, James, Fleet-street
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Thornton, Samuel, M. P.
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U

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 Atkinson, Benj. Nicholas-lane
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B

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 Barclay, Charles, ditto ditto
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Corry, Samuel, Holworth

Crabb, William, Wood-street

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Creery, Me. John, Stamford-str.

Crowther, B. Boswell-court

Crush, Miss, Prince's-street, Spi-
 talfields

Cullen, P. Sherness

Curtis, James, Old Fish-street

Curtis, John, Whitechapel

Custans, Thomas, Watling-street

Cutler, Martin, Fleet-market

D

Dale and Co. Charles-street

Dalgetty, James, Bermondsey-
 street

Damer, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel,
 George-street

Darby, Mrs. Gracechurch-street
 Durnley

Darton, Wm. Gracechurch-str.

Davenport, Rich. Wimpole-str.

Davies, Mrs. Queen Ann-street

Dawse, Mr. Bedford

Day, Hubart, Cheapside

Day, John, Maidstone

*Devonshire, Duke of

Dighton, W. B. Northallerton

Dickons, Bulstrode-street

Dickenson, Wm. Upper Har-
 ley-street

Dickenson, Tho. Bulstrode-street

Dockwra, John, Kelvedon

Dodgson, Thomas, Cheapside

Dodgson, John, Jun. Darlington

Dove, J. Market Weighton

Dumergue, Charles, Piccadilly

Dunkin, Christopher, Vauxhall

E

Earle, Sir James, Hanover-square

Edenborough, Wm. Fore-street

Ellis, Richard, Mincing-lane

*Elliott, Hon. Wm. M. P.

Elphinstone, Hon. William

Eminson, Robert, Derby Lodge,
 Burton Stather

English, Miss, Alton

Evans, Evan, Old-street

Erett, James, Wellington

F

Fairbairn, Old Compton-street

Farquhar, Rob. Portland-place

*Favell, Samuel, St. Mary Axe

Fearn, Joseph, Cornhill

Fearn, Mrs. ditto

Fell, John, Peckham

Fell, Richard, St. Mary Overy

Fenner, Richard, Fenchurch-st.

Ferguson, Thomas, George-
 yard, Lombard-street

Fitzgerald, Lady Mary, Charles-
 street

Fixott, Charles, Jersey

Flack, W. C. Cavendish-bridge

Flower, Thomas, Chancery-lane

Flower, Matthew, Marlborough-
 place, Walworth

Forre, M. D. Finsbury-square

Foster, William, Grange-road

Foster, Joseph, Bromley, Mid-
 dlesex

Fox, Joseph, Argyle-street

Fox, John, Bridge-street

Fox, Joseph, Dedham

Fowke, Francis, Hertford-street

Fry, Edmund, M. D. Type-str.

G

Gibbon, E. Friday-street

Gibbons, E. Bucklersbury

Gibbs, Mrs. Grubb-street

Giles, William Surrey-square
 Gilham, J. A. Surrey-road
 Gilles, William, Corn-market
 Gordon, G. F. Haslemere
 Goundray, Wm. Lower Shadwell

Grant, John, Leighton Buzzard
 Grant, Henry, Portman-square
 Greaves, John, St. Albans
 Green, Blackfriars
 Grey, John, Stock Exchange
 Griffith, Wm. Montague-place
 Griffiths, Wm. Leadenhall-street

H

Hallham, Edward, Walworth
 Hamilton, Dr. Artillery-place
 Hamilton, J. G. Gloucester-place
 Hannam, E. Gillingham
 *Hanbury, Sampson, Brick-lane
 Hanrott, Burkitt, and Co.
 Hardy, Thomas, Walworth
 Hardy, John, Penniston, Yorks.
 Harris, R. P. Fenchurch-street
 Harrisson, Barnard, Princes-str.
 Harvey, Joseph, Walworth
 Hasselbridge, Sir Thomas, Bart.
 Upper Brook-street
 Hatton, James, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill
 Hawerden, Viscountess, Upper Brook-street
 Hawkins, James, Stepney
 Hawkins, James, Newport
 Hay, Samuel, Brigg
 Headington, Wm. Walbrook
 Heathfield, F. Savage-gardens
 Henderson, John, Stockwell
 Hennington, B. Ingram-court
 Hill, R. Shoreditch
 Hill, C. Somers-Town
 Hills, T. Abbey Mills
 Hine, James, Wood-street
 Hine, D. Wood-street
 Hingeston, John, Cheapside
 Hodgson, Richard, Darlington
 Holford, Robert, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Hooper, John, Queen-street
 Hoppe, John, Minories
 Horton, William, Highbury
 Hoseason, Thomas, Harley-str.
 Hosegood, Thomas, Blackman-street, Borough
 Hounsfield, G. Whitechapel

Howard, William, Old-street
 Hull, William, Uxbridge
 Hunter, Robert, Cavendish-sq.
 Hurst, John, Walworth
 Hyde, C. Moore-place

J

Jenkinson, the Hon. Cecil, M. P.
 Grosvenor-square
 Jennings, Samuel, Rotherhithe
 Jervoice, Rev. C. Hanover-sq.
 Jesson, Mr.
 Jackson, Thomas, Stonesby
 Jacks, James, Pickle Herring Stairs
 Jones, Robert, Stevenage
 Innes, W. Basinghall-street

K

Keale, William, Oakham
 Keating, Michael, Brook-street
 Keith, Admiral Lord, Harley-street
 Kent, Kent, and Kent, Borough
 Kingsford, John, Fenchurch-str.
 Kingston, Earl of, Portland-place
 Kidd, General, York-place

L

Ladbroke, Robert, Pall Mall
 Laing, G. Trinity-square
 Laing, John, Tower-street
 Lake, William, Fore-street
 Lambert, Mr. Bread-street
 Lancaster, Joseph, Royal Free School, St. George's-fields
 Langdon, Mrs Frederick's-place
 Langham, James, Manchester-square
 *Lansdowne, Right Hon. Marquis of, Berkeley-square
 Lascelles, Hon. Henry, Hanover-square
 Latham, S. Catherine Wheel, Borough
 Latour, Mrs. Devonshire-place
 Laughman, Andrew, Bedford-place
 Law, Mrs. Portland-place
 Lawrence, William, College of Physicians
 Lawrence, G. E. Featherstone-buildings
 Lawson, Johnson, Bedford street
 Leaf, William, Old-change

Leadbeater, Ebenezer, Moore-
place, Lambeth
Learmouth, W. Brunswick-sq.
Ledger, H. Blackheath
Limbery, William, Blackheath
Lincoln, Abraham, Barbican
Lind, Francis, Bruton-street
Lingham, Matt. High Holborn
Little, Joseph, Bishopsgate-street
Llewellyn, William, Pyle, Glamorganshire
Loy, Martin, Pickering
Loy, J. G. Whitby
Ludlow, Daniel, Whitechurch
Lyceston, R. South-Audley-str.
Lyne, J. Finsbury-square

M.

Machell, Thomas, Walsingham
Mainwaring, J. Chancery-lane
Major, Thomas, Hungerford
Manser, Wm. Church-row New-
ington Butts
Marsh, Robert, Highworth
Marsh, Samuel, Mansel-street
Martin, Thomas, Reigate
Martin, Sir Henry, Bart. Upper
Harley-street
Martin, P. J. Pulborough
Michell, J. N.
Midhurst, John, Horsham
Miller, Robert, Gloucester-place
Miller, William, Poole
Mills, Thos. Stratford on Avon
*Milton, Lord, Arlington-street
Monckton, the Hon. Edward,
Portland-place
Morgan, Morgan, Llandoverly
Morris, Robert, Brunswick-sq.
Moubray, George, Devonshire-
place
Murphy, Col. Grosvenor-street

N.

Nailer, Joseph, Jeffery-square
Nash, Thomas, Eye, Suffolk
Nassau, Wm. Nottingham-place
Neale, B. Jun. St. Paul's Church-
yard
Nicholson, Fred. Upper-ground
Nicholson, T. K. Stamford-street

O.

Okes, Robert, Linton, Camb.
Orde, Sir J. Bt. M.P. Gloster-pl.
Ossulston, Lord

P.

Pace, Thomas, Jun. Whitechapel
Page, George, Dover
Page, Mr. Northampton
Page, E. & H. Eydon
Palycart, Ignatius, Bedford-place
Payne, Isaac, Epping
Payne, R. Charles-st. Horslydown
Pease, Thomas, Haymarket
Peel, Sir Robert, Milk-street
Peil, Jonathan, Cockermouth
Perfect, G. West Malling, Kent
Perry, James, Tavistock House
Platt, Charles, Albion-street
Player, Richard, Malmsbury
Potter, John, Ongar
Powell, Dr. Essex-street
Powell, G. Queen's-row, Pentonv.
Powis, C. Clayton-pl. Kennington
Pownall, J. E. Doctor's-commons
Prentice, T. E. Hemel Hempst.
Protheroe, Edward, Harley-str.
Purser, J. Booth-st. Spitalfields
Purser, C. Bedford.

R.

Raw, Thomas, Friday-street
Reed, Peter, Whitechapel
Redfern, Thomas, Trowbridge
Reed, Thomas, Lower Tooting
Reynolds, Mrs. Portland-place
Reynolds, General, Portland-pl.
Richardson, R. Great Prescott-st.
Richmond, T. G. Thomas-street,
Horselydown
Rickman, John, Birchin-lane
Ridley, Sir. M. W. Bart. M.P.
Portland-place
Ring, Richard, Portsea
Roberts, Thomas, Malmsbury
Roberts, William, Bromley
Robinson, James, Homerton
Rodgers, L. Frederick, Baker-st.
Roper, D. Stamford-street
Rosselyn, H. Cambridge-heath
Roughiton, Wm. Jun. Kettering
Rowley, Mr. Watling-street
Russel, Mr. Vauxhall
Ruston, William, Harp-lane
Ryder, Mad. Eugenie, Broad-st.

S.

Sandwith, Humphrey, Beverley
Sancton, John, Cateaton-street
Saner, Edward, Sun-street
Sanderson, John, Jun. Old Jewry

Scott, James, Bromley
 Sergeant, I Paddington-canal
 Severs, Benj. Chatham-place
 Sewart, H. Sawbridgeworth
 Shillitoe, R. Jewry-st. Aldgate
 Shuter, J. S. Gainsford-street
 Simson, Geo. M.P. Portland-pl.
 Simpson, John, Bow Church-yd.
 Sims, Dr. Bath
 Skey, George, Brunswick-square
 Slee, John, Horselydown
 Slee, Isaac, Stoney-street, Boro'.
 Smith, Samuel, Homerton
 Smith, John, Bankside
 Smith, George, Up. Harley-str.
 Smith, Thomas, New Norfolk-st.
 Smyth, Patrick, Prince's-street
 Spotswood, John, Sackville-street
 Spencer, K. Surrey Institution
 Squire, Dr. Ely-place
 *Stafford, Marquis of
 Steel, John, Lewisham
 Steel, Joseph, Cockermouth
 Sterry, Anthony, Borough
 Stewart, Cha. New Norfolk-str.
 Stoquair, G. C. Abchurch-lane
 Stracey, John, Devonshire-str.
 Surrey, John, Rotherhithe
 Surrey, James, ditto
 Suttleffe, E. Bread-street-hill
 Swan, Tabaum, Lambeth
 Sward, Alexander, Rothwell
 Sydney, Lord Visc. Grosvenor-sq.
 Sykes, Sir Mark
 Sylvester, T. Swansea
 Syne, Mr. Finsbury-square

T.

Taunton, John, Greville-street
 Taylor, Samuel, Guernsey
 Theakstone, William, Bedall
 Thomas, William, Friday-street
 Thompson, W. St. Peter's Alley
 Thompson, Mrs. Grosvenor-sq.
 Thorp, J. Aldgate
 Thorp, John Thomas, Aldgate
 Thursfield, William, Broseley
 Todd, F. Bread-street
 Torin, Benjamin, Harley-street
 Torre, De M. De, Finsbury-sq.
 Tothil & Chandler, Staines
 Touray, M. P. Lloyds
 Trevor, Rt. Hon. J. Berkeley-sq.
 Tritton, Mr. Lombard-street
 Tullock, Capt. Alex. St. Alban's-street

Tupper, Martin, New Burling-ton-street
 Turpin, John, Deptford

V. U.

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 Vaccination, a Friend to, per Dr. Walker
 Vansittart, George, M.P. Berham Abbey, Marlow
 Vansittart, N. Blackheath
 Vaughan, George, Gravel-lane,
 Venning, Wm. Copthall-court
 Uppom, Samuel, Warren-street
 Urquhart, James, Wapping

W.

Walduck, Richard, Bush-lane
 Waller, Thomas, Guildford
 Walker, Mrs. Bond-court
 Ward, J. W. Chesterfield-street
 Warner, John, Jewin-street
 Warner, Robert, ditto
 Watson, Henry, Watling-street
 Watson, Joseph, ditto
 Wearing, Robert, Frowbridge
 Webster, W. Golden-leg-court
 Welsford, C. Lad-lane
 Welch, Mrs. Fleet-street
 Westerman, E. Kingston
 West, John, Gower-street
 Western, C. C. M P. Harley-str.
 Wharton, J. M.P. Grosvenor-sq.
 Wheeler, Allen, Worcester.
 *Whitbread, S. M P Dover-st.
 White, H. Addle-street
 Wigham, Tho. High Holborn
 Wigram, Sir Robert, Bart. M.P. Albemarle-street
 Williams, Thomas, Corbet-court
 Williams, R. Lloyds
 Williams, Allen, Borough
 Willis, Arthur, Charter-house-sq.
 Willoughby, Lord de Brooke, Hill-street
 Wilkinson, James, King-street
 Willis, Edward, Hill street
 Wilson, J. Crescent, Minories
 Wilson, John, Devonshire-square
 Wilson, Daniel, Curzon-street
 Wingfield, Wm. Montague-street
 Wrench, J. G. Lower Thames-st.
 Wood, John, Old Change
 Wood, Jonathan, Queen-street
 Woodgate, Edward, Surrey-road

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